

The Perrysburg Journal.

A Weekly Newspaper, Devoted to the Interests of Wood County, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, the Arts and Sciences, Home and Foreign News.

VOL. VII.

PERRYSBURG, O., THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1859.

NO. IX

J. F. PRICE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PERRYSBURG, OHIO.

Will promptly attend to all law business entrusted to his care. Has for sale large quantities of land, including well improved farms, which will be sold on easy terms. Feb. 10, 1859—40tf.

JAMES MURRAY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in the United States and State Courts.

Office in the second story of the Perryburg Bank Building, Perryburg, Ohio. [1859—47f]

ASHER COOK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,
PERRYSBURG, OHIO.
Office—Over J. A. Hall's Store.

The French and German Languages Spoken.

F. & D. K. HOLLENBECK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

GENERAL COLLECTING AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
PERRYSBURG, OHIO.

D. W. H. DAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND
NOTARY PUBLIC,
BOWLING GREEN, OHIO.

BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Jan. 28, [1859—]

GEORGE STRAIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PERRYSBURG, OHIO.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in the several courts of Ohio.

OFFICE—Same as occupied by John Bates.
April 14, 1859.

A. J. GARDNER, M. D.,
SURGEON,

Gilead, Wood County, Ohio.
Jan. 6th, 1859—35mf

DOCTOR J. HOWELLS,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
BOWLING GREEN, OHIO.

September 17, 1856—10tf

DR. J. B. SMITH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BOWLING GREEN, OHIO.

All calls will be promptly attended to, both day and night. [Feb. 11, 1859—]

BAIRD HOUSE,
C. C. BAIRD, PROPRIETOR,

PERRYSBURG, OHIO.

Howell's Exchange,
(Formerly Spafford's Exchange).

A. G. HOWELL, Proprietor,
Perrysburg, Ohio.

This popular Hotel was never in better condition to accommodate its numerous guests than now. The rooms are commodious and well furnished, and the proprietor leaves nothing undone that will contribute to the comfort of his patrons.

The stabling is good, and every reasonable care will be bestowed upon horses, buggies, &c.

Charges reasonable. [Dec. 16, 1858] [—32—tf]

HASKINS, ROLLER & HASKINS,
DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.

PORTAGE WOOD COUNTY, OHIO.

Keep constantly on hand a good stock, which will be sold at very low rates.

FOR READY PAY ONLY.
J. L. ROLLER. W. HASKINS.
May 6, 1859—32mf

CROSS & CO.,
FINE WATCHES

Also, a large assortment of the latest and most fashionable styles of

Jewelry, Silver & Silver-Plated Ware

GOLD & SILVER SPECTACLES.

California Gold made into Watches and Jewelry.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Corner Summit and Moore Streets.

All goods warranted as represented, should they prove otherwise, the money will be returned. Watches and Jewelry repaired in the most and most substantial manner, by experienced workmen.

N. B. All kinds of Jewelry manufactured to order.

L. MATHIAS,
SUCCESSOR TO

C. W. SHERIFF,
Jobber and Retail Dealer in

PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS,

GUITARS,

And other Musical Instruments.

SHEET MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS,
ENGRAVINGS, PRINTS,
GILT MOULDINGS,
LOOKING GLASSES,
PAPER HANGINGS,
WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Summit Street, at the Bazaar,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

Dec. 16, 1858—33ly.

PERRYSBURG PLANING MILL
and Sash Factory,

DANIEL LINDSAY, Proprietor,
MANUFACTURES to order, and keeps on hand, a general supply of

Doors, Sash, Blinds and Window Frames;
Pine, Whitewood and Ash Flooring;
do do do.

All kinds of Planing done to order. Orders promptly filled at Toledo prices, or, in some cases, below them. (Perrysburg, May 27, 1859—33ly.)

AMERICAN
LEVER
WATCHES!

THEY ARE FAR SUPERIOR TO THE
ENGLISH LEVERS;
And are infinitely the
CHEAPEST AND BEST WATCH
Ever manufactured. For sale at
W. P. GRISWOLD'S.
MAYNES CITY, Ohio, Dec. 9th, 1858—31

BY STATE AUTHORITY.



—DROUGHT TO—
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

(Charter Perpetual.)

CASH CAPITAL - - - \$200,000.00.
CASH ASSETS - - - \$119,000.00.

S. L. LOOMIS, President.
H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

BRANCH OFFICE, 31 & 33 W. 3d St., CINCINNATI
M. MAGILL, General Agent.

Agents in the principal Cities and Towns in the Union

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
Applications received, and Policies issued and renewed.

By **D. K. HOLLENBECK, Agent,**
Feb. 24, 1859—42f.

SPRING STYLES!

ELIZA P. JONES

HAS JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

BONNET SILKS, and everything de-

sired in the

MILLINERY LINE!

and is constantly replenishing her stock of goods, sparing no pains to purchase those which will please.

CALL AND SEE THEM!

BONNETS

Made to order, and old ones repaired.
Perrysburg, March 31, 1859—47f.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

D. Anderson & Co.

Are now receiving an extensive stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

The largest ever brought to this market, embracing everything in their line, which they propose to sell at prices corresponding with the times.

THE COUNTRY TRADE
Will be supplied at the lowest rates.

ADVANTAGEOUS ARRANGEMENT.
Having become Agents for the State of

GREENLEAF & TAYLOR

MANUFACTURING CO'S

WRITING PAPERS

THEY are prepared to supply them in all varieties in large or small quantities, at MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. By this arrangement, Dealers and others may enjoy the same advantages which would be secured to them by the best Paper Mill in the country being located in their midst. Samples of the paper furnished gratis.

CONGRESS CAP,
LEGAL CAP,
COMMERCIAL LETTER,
COMMERCIAL POST,
BATH POST,
LADIES' BILLET,
&c., &c., &c.

D. ANDERSON & CO.
TOLEDO, O., Jan. 20, 1859—37tf.

"Endorsed by Eminent Physicians,"
THE GREATEST REMEDY KNOWN

FOR

DR. BRUNN'S BITTERS.

Also, as a prophylactic against

FEVER AND AGUE, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINTS,
This remedy has a pleasant taste, and will be taken as readily by children as adults. The afflicted are invited to try it.

Price Bottles—50 cents.
Send for a Circular giving full particulars.

Address **K. CRUGER, Sole Agent,**
742 Broadway, New York.

Dec. 16, 1858—32mf.

MARRIAGE GUIDE—YOUNG'S
GREAT PHYSIOLOGICAL WORK.

—Every one's own Doctor—letting a Private Instructor for Married Persons, or those about to marry—both Male and Female. In everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production or prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English Language, by W. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and illustrated with upwards of one hundred engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book.

It discloses secrets which every one should be acquainted with. Still it is a book that must be locked up, and not let out of the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of 25 cents. Address **DR. W. YOUNG, No. 415 BRUCE ST., above Fourth, Philadelphia.**

March 24, 1859—46ly.

ELECTRO
GOLD AND SILVER PLATING.

Watches and other Goods

PLATED WITH GOLD OR SILVER AT THE

SHORTEST NOTICE.

W. P. GRISWOLD.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!!
I keep constantly on hand all kinds of School Books and a variety of useful and entertaining Miscellaneous Works. Also, Writing Books, Slates, Inks and Inkstands, and, in short, everything usually found in a well arranged Book Store. My arrangements are such that I can sell

BLANK BOOKS
of all kinds at low prices. Also, Memorandums and Pen Books—every variety—cheap.

P. C. HOLTS, Mainline City.

For the Journal.

I'll be True to Thee.

By **LILLY LACKSPUR.**

Thy bark is on the wave,
Thy home is on the deep,
The winds and waters rave

Around you while you sleep;
And though you wander far
Upon the distant sea,

Thou'lt be my guiding star,
And I'll be true to thee.

When storm-clouds gather round,
And lightning's flash is raised
Above the stormy sky,

And every morn and even,
In sorrow or in joy,
I kneel and pray to Heaven

To guard my sailor-boy.

When evening shadows fall,
And twilight breezes sweep,
I watch the bright stars all,

That shine upon the deep;
And a voice that well I know
Comes trembling on the lee,

In whispers soft and low,
It speaks alone of thee.

When loving eyes impart
The love they dare not speak,
My ever faithful heart

Doth thy dear image keep;
And I watch the moonbeams dance,
While they glimmer o'er the sea

And heed no troubling glance,
For I am true to thee.

Among the leafy trees,
A breath is stirring now,
Perchance this same soft breeze

Just fanned his snowy brow;
And I fancy 'tis a tone
Borne from the "dark blue sea"—

Oh! sailor-boy! I'm lone,
Far, far away from thee.

Thou peaceful evening breeze,
Haste to my sailor-boy;
Linger not 'mong the trees,

But bear some words of joy;
Speed, gentle evening air,
Unto the ocean blue.

And whisper, when thou'rt there—
"The one you left is true."

STONY RIDGE, June, 1859.

The Cass Doctrine Applied.
From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The beauties of the doctrine of the Administration, regarding the rights and liberties of our naturalized citizens, who may visit their native countries, as laid down in the letter of the Secretary of State to LeClere of Memphis, and Mr. Hofer of this city, are illustrated in the case of Col. Cass. Ernst of this city, who recently proposed to visit Europe, with the design of making observations at the seat of war, Mr. Ernst has been a citizen of the United States for thirty years. He has served in our volunteer military forces, and has on several occasions seen active service in the field. He is a citizen of the State of Ohio, and is a member of the Ohio Volunteer Militia, and is an excellent officer and honorable citizen, widely known and respected.

He proceeded to Washington to have his passport made out, taking letters to the State department, stating his character and position, from the Hon. W. G. Schofield, and other distinguished gentlemen. He obtained interviews with Gen. Cass, and was coolly told that it would be prudent for him to stay at home, as Government would not undertake to guarantee him the protection as a citizen of the United States, and that he might be impressed into the French army.

He has, in consequence, given up his design of visiting Europe, and returned to this city, very naturally impressed that he had been mistaken in believing that he would be permitted to respect any where on the globe as a citizen of the American Republic. He proposes to enter a formal protest as a citizen against the ruling of the Secretary of State in his case. It is a question that he feels interested in having settled, whether he is a citizen of the United States, or a citizen of France, and whether, as a naturalized citizen of this country, he has any rights that Napoleon is bound to respect.

—A popular lecturer at Chicago lately advocated, with some plausibility, the drinking and dancing customs of other countries, as a means of promoting social intercourse, and adding to the animation and grace of general society. To this the Congressional Herald makes the following forcible and truthful reply:

"The value of social life has been unduly magnified. It is far less in moment than domestic life. That a man should please and entertain his neighbors and acquaintances for a few moments, or hours, it may be, while he is with them, divides into insignificance by the side of the question, whether he makes happy the companion of his life, and the children whose vocation or for time and eternity depends much on a father's influence. That a woman should be fascinating at the social party, what is it compared with shielding her husband and kindred on husband and children in her family? Any social life that would interfere with these sacred home duties, will prove a curse, not alone to the family immediately affected, but to society at large. We shall owe no gratitude to him who shall so solve the social problem as to disturb the happiness of the fireside."

EXCELLENT ADVICE TO FARMERS.—At a recent term of the Circuit Court, in Chautauque county, says the Geneva Farmer, that a number of young men were convicted of crime and sentenced to the Western House of Refuge in this city, or to the State Prison at Auburn, the Hon. R. P. Marvin gave the spectators the following excellent advice, which cannot be too often repeated or too earnestly put in practice. Said his Honor:

Before sentencing these boys, I have a few words to say to the men of Chautauque county, the agriculturists in particular, some of whom are here to-day, looking on at the saddest scene I have been my lot to see in this county; so many boys, farmers' sons, too, all of them, to be sent to the Penitentiary for stealing and burglary.

Farmers of Chautauque county, when your boys get large enough to work, find work for them at home. On no account let them go to teaming. I care not if they can get \$50 per month, it will be dead loss. They will just as surely follow the example of those boys now before you, as they leave the sacred and restraining influences of home. Give them plenty of good books and papers, make home pleasant, and keep them there until they are of age and have the wisdom to resist the temptation of low wages on the road or in a tavern, but obtained at the expense of good character.

KILL THE CURS.—Official returns of Assessors in Summit county show the following figures:

Sheep Killed by dogs - - - - - \$29

Value - - - - - \$1729

Injured by dogs - - - - - 607

Value - - - - - \$722

Twenty-five hundred dollars damage assessed!

If the average in the State be as high, the dog tax amounts to a quarter of a million annually.—Cleveland Herald.

From the Rocky Mountain News.

The Kansas Gold Mines.

GEORGE'S DISCOVERY, near Clear Creek, In the Rocky Mountains, June 8, 1859.

The undersigned, none of them miners, nor directly interested in mining, but now here for the express purpose of ascertaining and setting forth the truth with regard to a subject of deep and general interest, as to which the widest and wildest diversity of assertion and opinion is known to exist, unite in the following statement:

We have this day personally visited nearly all the mines or claims already opened in this valley (that of a little stream running into Clear Creek at this point), have witnessed the operation of digging, transporting, and washing the vein-stone (a partially decomposed, or rotten quartz, running in regular veins from south-west to north-east, between shattered walls of an impure granite), have seen the gold plainly visible in the rills of nearly every sluice, and in nearly every pan of the rotten quartz washed in our presence; have seen gold, (but rarely) visible to the naked eye, in pieces of the quartz not yet fully decomposed, and have obtained from the few who have already sluiced in operation accounts of their several prospects, as follows:

Zeigler, Spain & Co., from South Bend, Ind., have run a sluice, with some interruptions, for the last three weeks; they are four in company, with one hired man. They have taken out a little over 3,000 pounds weight of gold estimated by them as worth less than \$3,000; their first day's work produced \$21; their highest was \$495.

Sophia, Henderson & Co., from Farmington, Ind., have run their sluices six days in all, with four men—one to dig, one to carry, and two to wash. Four days last week produced \$607; Monday of this week, \$293; no further reported. They have just put in a second sluice, which only began to run this morning.

Foot & Simmons, from Chicago: One sluice, run four days; two former days produced \$40; two latter promised us, but not received.

Defrees & Co., from South Bend, Ind., have run a small sluice eight days, with the following results: First day, \$69; second day, \$81; third day, \$90; fourth day, \$305; (the four following days were promised us, but, by accident, failed to be received). Have just sold half their claim (a full claim is 50x100) for \$2,500.

Shears & Co., from Fort Calhoun, Nebraska, have run one sluice two hours the first (part of a day); produced \$30; second (first full day), \$343; third (to-day), \$510; all taken from within three feet of the surface—vine a foot wide on the surface; widened to eighteen inches at a depth of three feet.

Brown & Co., from DeKalb county, Ind., have been one week on their claim; carry their dirt half a mile; have worked their sluice a day and a half; produced \$230; have taken out quartz specimens containing from 50 cents to \$13 each in gold—vine from 8 to 10 feet wide.

Casto, Kendall & Co., from Butler county, Iowa, reached Denver, March 25; drove the first wagon to these diggings; have been here five weeks; worked first on a claim, on which they drove a sluice; produced \$229; sold their claim for \$1,500; are now working a claim on the Hunter ledge; have only sluiced one (this) day; three men employed; produced \$55.

Bates & Co., one sluice, run half a day; produced \$125.

Colman, King & Co., one sluice, run half a day; produced \$77.

Shorts & Collier, bought claims seven days since of Casto, Kendall & Co., for \$2,500; \$500 down, and the balance as fast as taken out.

Have not yet got their sluices in operation. Mr. Dean, from Iowa, on the 6th inst., washed from a single pan of dirt taken from the claim, \$17.80. Have been offered \$10,000 for the claim.

S. G. Jones & Co., from Eastern Kansas, have run our sluices two days, with three men; yield \$225 per day. Think the quartz generally in this vicinity is gold-bearing. Have never seen a piece of quartz but one day; yielded two handfuls.

P. Wright & Co., from Elkhardt county, Ind.: Sluice but just in operation; have not yet ascertained its products. Our claim prospects from 25 cents to \$25 to the pan.

John H. Gregory, from Gordon county, Geo., left home last season, en route for Fraser River; was detained by a succession of accidents at Fort Laramie, and wintered there. Meanwhile heard of the discoveries of gold on the South Plate, and started on a prospecting tour to the Eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains early in January. Prospected in almost every valley, from the Cache la Poudre creek to Pike's Peak, tracing many streams to their sources. Early in May, arrived at Clear Creek, at the foot of the mountains, 30 miles southeast of this place; there fell in with the Defrees & Zeigler Indians companies, and Wm. Fouts of Missouri. We all started up Clear Creek, prospecting; arrived in this vicinity May 6; the ice and snow prevented us from prospecting far below the surface, but the first pan of surface dirt on the original Gregory claim yielded \$1. Encouraged by this success, we all started out claims, found the lead, consisting of burnt quartz, resembling the Georgia mines, as it yielded gold.

Snuggled and ice prevented the regular working of the lead, till May 15th. From then until the 23rd I worked it five days, with two hands—produced \$72. Soon after, I sold my two claims for \$21,000, the parties buying to pay me, after deducting their expenses, all they take from the claims to the amount of \$500 per week, until the whole is paid. Since that time I have been prospecting for other parties at about \$200 per day. Have struck another lead on the opposite side of the valley, from which I washed \$14 out of a single pan.

So far, for fifty sluices commenced, are not yet in operation, but the owners inform us that their "prospecting" shows from 10 cents to \$5 to the pan. As the "leads" are all found on the hills, many of the miners are constructing to carry water to them, instead of building their sluices in the ravines, and carrying the dirt thither in wagons or sacks. Many persons who have come here without previous money are compelled to work as common laborers, at from \$1 to \$3 per day and board until they can procure means of subsistence for the time necessary to prospecting, building sluices, &c. Others, not finding gold the third day, or disliking the work necessary to obtain it, leave the mines in disgust after a very short trial, declaring there is no gold here in paying quantities. It should be remembered that the discoveries made so far are the result of but five weeks labor.

In nearly every instance the gold is estimated by the miners as worth \$250 per ounce, which, for gold collected by quicksilver, is certainly a high valuation, though this is undoubtedly of very great purity. The reader can reduce the estimate if he sees fit. We have no data on which to act in the premises.

The wall-rock is generally shattered, so that it, like the vein-stone, is readily taken out with the pick and shovel, and a single instance only did we witness of wall-rock too hard for this.

Of the vein-stone, probably not more than one-half is so decomposed that the gold can be washed from it. The residue of the quartz is

shoveled out of the sluices, and reserved to be crushed and washed hereafter. The miners estimate this as equally rich with that which has "rotted," so that gold may be washed from it; hence, that they realize, as yet, but half the gold dug by them. This seems probable, but its truth remains to be tested.

It should be borne in mind that, while the miners here now labor under many obvious disadvantages, which must disappear with the growth of their experience and the improvement of their new rule machinery, they at the same time enjoy advantages which cannot be related indefinitely, nor rendered universal. They are all working very near a small mountain stream, which affords them an excellent supply of water for washing at a very cheap rate; and though such streams are very common here, the leads stretch over rugged hills and considerable mountains, down which the vein-stone must be carried to water, at a serious cost. It does not seem probable that the thousands of claims already made or being made on these leads can be worked so profitably in the average as those already in operation. We hear already of many who have worked their claims for days (by panning) without having "raised a color," as the phrase is—that is, without having found any gold whatever. We presume thousands are destined to encounter lasting and utter disappointment, quartz veins which bear no gold being a prominent feature of the geology of all this region.

We cannot conclude this statement without protesting most earnestly against a renewal of the infatuation which impelled thousands to rush to this region a month or two since, only to turn back before reaching it, or to hurry away immediately after, more hastily than they came. Gold-mining is a business which eminently requires of its votaries capital, experience, energy, endurance, and in which the highest qualities do not always command success.

There may be hundreds of ravines in these mountains as rich in gold as that in which we write, and there probably are many, but, up to this hour, we do not know that any such have been discovered. There are said to be five thousand people already in this ravine, and hundreds more pouring into it daily.

Thus, of thousands more have been passed by us on our rapid journey to this place, or heard of as on their way thither by other routes. For all these, nearly every pound of provisions and supplies of every kind must be hauled by teams from the Missouri River, some 700 miles distant, over roads which are mere trails, crossing countless unbridged water courses, always steep-banked and often miry, and at times so swollen by rains as to be utterly impassable by wagons. Part of this distance is at intervals of several miles, and water only at intervals of several miles, and that very scanty. To attempt to cross this desert on foot is madness—suicide—murder. To cross it with teams in midsummer, when the water courses are mainly dry, and the grass eaten up, is possible only to those who know just where to look for grass and water, and where water must be carried along to preserve